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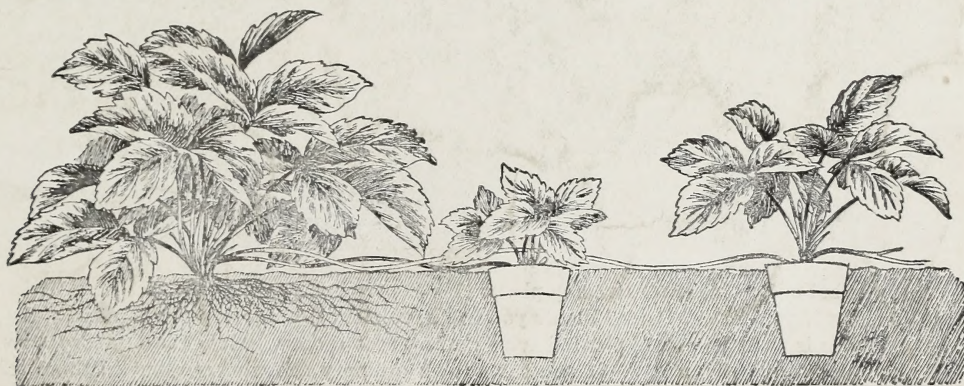
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**POT-GROWN  
STRAWBERRY PLANTS**

SUMMER AND FALL

1912



**C. S. PRATT**

**SUNNYSIDE  
NURSERY**

**READING - - MASSACHUSETTS**



## How to Save a Whole Year on Strawberries



If you set out ordinary strawberry plants this September you will not get good strawberries until 1914, but if you set out Potted Plants you will have plenty of berries to eat next spring. The reason for this is that the potted plants have a perfect root system, while the ordinary ones suffer from the shock of transplanting. If you set out an ordinary strawberry plant in the blazing hot sun of August it will come to nothing, but these potted plants will never know they were moved,

or rather they will laugh at the chance to send their roots anywhere. Of course these potted plants cost more, but they are a perfect godsend because every year thousands of people who move to the country forget to plant strawberries in the spring or have no time to do so. Nowadays all the leading seedmen and nurserymen have mid-summer catalogues offering potted strawberry plants for home planting.



### POT-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANT

as shown in illustration is much the best. The roots are all there, and good roots, too. If set out in Aug. or Sept. will produce a crop next June



**Golden Gate** (S) NEW. Resembles the Marshall in size and shape, but not in color. Will succeed where the Marshall fails. Seven berries will fill a quart basket full. Quality is A No. 1—pronounced so by the judges at the Massachusetts Horticultural Strawberry Show last June. It won twenty-three dollars in prizes. In market it sells for the best price. A fine cropper, colors well, no green tips; a strong staminate variety. You make no mistake if you order this berry. If you have a market for choice fruit, you can't help from making money growing this berry. The berries are simply immense, and a tremendous cropper; the fruit is simply piled up around the plants. I have never known of anyone growing it that did not get a big crop.

Pot-Grown. 50c dozen, \$2.50 100, \$20 1000.



**U. S. King Edward** (S) It is the rich man's berry, poor man's berry, lazy man's berry and the marketman's berry. If one wishes to grow the largest number of quarts to the acre, and has to sell at low prices, this is the berry to grow every time.

It is not one of those large, coarse, over-large berries, but of uniform size throughout the season; indeed, every berry looks as though they were all run in the same mould. They are a very attractive light scarlet color. A crate of this fruit is about as fine a thing as one could possibly ask for. The looks alone would sell them. They stand up great; a berry marketmen like to handle. The plant is a strong staminate variety and is just loaded with fruit. **Quarts, quarts, quarts**, as thick as cultivated cranberries. **It is a mortgage lifter.** Unfortunately, there are two strawberries by this name, King Edward. One originated in England and the best one in America. You want the U. S. King Edward because it is the **best**.

Pot-Grown Plants. 50c Dozen, \$2.50 100, \$20 1000.

**1st Quality** (S) It will surely take the place of the Marshall for a family berry. Will produce five times as much from the same space of ground as the Marshall. Great cropper, fine shape, and colors well. This is the berry for your own use. Too good to sell but just right to give to one's best friends. We have never heard of a person who did not immediately become enthusiastic over the **1st Quality**. There is something—that indescribable something—about its flavor that completely captivates the taste. And it is a flavor that grows in favor with every berry eaten. No one ever seems to tire of it. Always a treat when you are ready to eat.

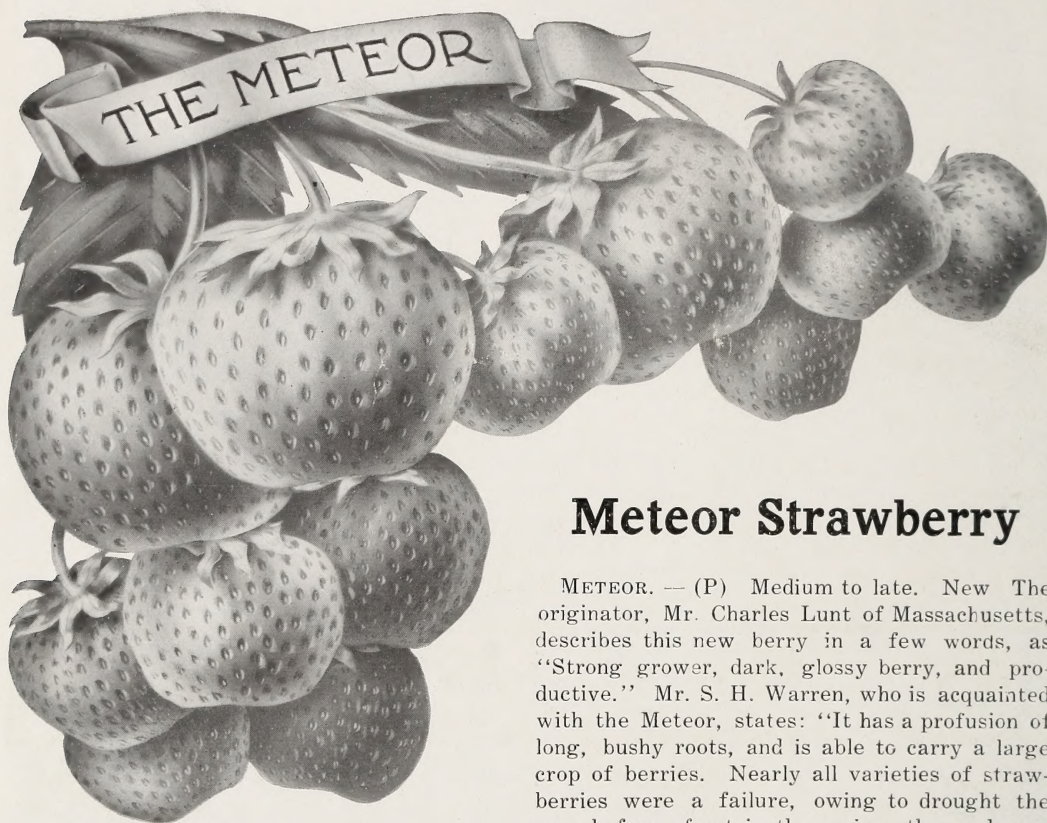
Pot-Grown Plants. 50c dozen, \$2.50 100





**Sample** (P) There never was a variety put on the market that took a stand right in front of the procession and held it as long as the Sample did. It is as fine now as when I first introduced it. It is one of the best pistillate kinds in cultivation. The plant is large and healthy and makes plenty of runners. However close to each other the plants may stand in the bed, every one will bear. The plant is well anchored by a great mass of roots which insure it against drought and frost. It is a great bearer of large, roundish berries, dark red to the center, moderately firm, and of good quality. The fruit is large to the close of the season; late. Remember, I am headquarters for this berry, and you are sure of getting plants true to name. It never fruited as well with me as it did last season. There was not a berry on my place that stood the drought as well as this. It just threw out the berries. **Quarts, quarts, quarts.** This and the U. S. King Edward are two safe berries for a new beginner to plant.

**Pot-Grown Plants. 50c Dozen, \$2.50 100, \$20 1000.**



## Meteor Strawberry

**METEOR.** — (P) Medium to late. New The originator, Mr. Charles Lunt of Massachusetts, describes this new berry in a few words, as "Strong grower, dark, glossy berry, and productive." Mr. S. H. Warren, who is acquainted with the Meteor, states: "It has a profusion of long, bushy roots, and is able to carry a large crop of berries. Nearly all varieties of strawberries were a failure, owing to drought the year before, frost in the spring, then a heavy

rain and then a hot sun that baked thousands of quarts on the vines, but the Meteor under the same conditions produced a large crop of nice berries. I believe that when better known it will be one of the leading varieties. I think it is one of the most reliable berries on the list."

**Pot-Grown Plants. 50c Dozen, \$2.50 100.**

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**Currants and Raspberries are on sale from October 15th to November 15th.**

"The World goes up and the World goes down  
The Sunshine follows the Rain  
Last Year's Slur and Last Year's Frown  
Will never be mine again"



**Gibson** (S) The following is taken from the catalogue of the introducer this spring: "And now after seeing this grand variety fruit another season we are more enthusiastic over it than ever and are not afraid to look any of you straight in the eye and tell you in race-track vernacular that it is 'The One Best Bet.' Those of you who received our catalogue last season will remember the sworn statement of Mr. Charles Burtzloff of this place in which he said that in the season of 1909 he harvested 9240 quarts of berries from one acre and that in 1910 after the severe freeze that you all remember he harvested 2960 quarts of Gibson from one-third of an acre when the same amount of land set to Warfield only yielded 400 quarts. If we wished we could fill this book from cover to cover with just such statements from farmers who have come to realize that the Gibson is the biggest money maker that they have ever grown. The season of 1911 was another big victory for the Gibson and we are more and more of the opinion that a few years more will see this variety the most popular and widely grown of any in the strawberry world.

I had at one time 15 acres set to the strawberry. I only got 6000 quarts from the field. Jack Frost got up earlier than I did one morning in June and picked them for less than 2c a quart. I was owing \$2000 and I was in the soup. Jack Frost never will do that on the raspberry—it blossoms too late for him. All he can do is to kill the wood in the winter but he has never been able to do that even with the iron-clad Herbert

The Gibson commences to ripen with the Dunlap and continues well into the season of the later varieties, which is an indication of its strong vitality. The fruit stems are large and strong and the dark-green foliage is ample protection for the blossoms and fruit. It is a perfect-blooming variety. The fruit is large and regular in shape and continues large to the end of the season. In color it is a rich red all over, the meat also being red. The calyx is large and green. Not a speck of rust on it.

As a shipper it hasn't a superior, being so firm that it will carry to the most distant markets in the best of condition. We have never seen a variety that makes such a sturdy growth as this one. In standing and looking over a patch set with Gibson and other varieties you can pick it out at a glance by its healthy, luxuriant foliage. The new plants are exceptionally strong and well rooted."

**Pot Grown. 50c dozen, \$2.50 100, \$20 per 1000.**

## PERFECTION CURRANT A New Variety from New York

It has been awarded many valuable prizes and medals. Certainly approved by the very highest authorities and should be tested everywhere as there is big money in growing large currants.

Perfection awarded the Barry Medal. The fifty dollar gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, July, 1901, after three year's trial. The first fruit to receive this grand prize. Also received highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition.

**THE COLOR** is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than the Fay; the cluster averaging longer. The size of the berry is well maintained to the end of the bunch. The Perfection has a long stem from point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries.

**PRODUCTIVENESS.** The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect; superior to the Fay or any large sort with which we are acquainted.

**THE SEASON OF RIPENING** is about the same as that of the Cherry or Fay.

**QUALITY.** Rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. The White Grape has always been considered one of the best varieties for table use, and the effect of this strain is plainly seen in the very fine quality of Perfection.





**Field of Perfection Currant first year after setting out**  
\$2 dozen, \$10 100. 2-year old, strong plants

**The Best Time to Set Plants is from October 15th to November 15th.**

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**A Dozen Herbert Raspberry Plants (Postpaid) 50c.**

## **Herbert Raspberry**

The Herbert Raspberry is a chance seedling that sprang up in 1887 in the garden of R. B. Whyte, one of the most prominent and best-known horticulturists in the City of Ottawa, Canada. It has undergone a thorough test beside all the other varieties, as well as the later introductions, and has completely outclassed them all. It has been thoroughly tested, not only by the originator, who, although a most scrupulous and conscientious man, may be accused of over-zealousness, but also by several experimental stations as the **greatest yielding and finest all-round raspberry in existence.**

I have no hesitation in saying that there has never been a raspberry put on the market in the United States or Canada that has proven so universally successful as the Herbert. From all over the continent, North, South, East, West, come most flattering accounts of its behavior, from the most reliable uninterested authorities in each of the two countries.

Kansas is the only state from which we get a report detrimental to this great berry, one man there reporting that it is not hardy in that state. There may be something in the climate of that state that kills a plant that is hardy in Peace River Territory, where the thermometer goes to 59 degrees below zero; but the fact that thousands of spurious plants have been sold, some even by one of the largest nurseries on the continent, led me to believe that the plants grown in Kansas were not true Herberts. Twelve plants were mailed to the Government Experimenter at Fort Vermillion, Peace River Territory, 400 miles directly north of Edmonton, Alberta, in the spring of 1908, 1,100 miles nearer the North Pole than Boston. After travelling nearly 3,000 miles by train in a mail bag, they had 700 miles to go by team, on the trail, which left them very late arriving, and in not the best condition, but four plants survived and made a nice growth, which stood that winter and had about a pint of fine fruit on the next summer. The thermometer there registered 51 degrees below zero in December, and 59 below in January and February.





**Pint Basket Taken July 20, 1912. Take Note of the Size of the Berries.**

I am known in my locality as "Strawberry Pratt," because I have hustled for the strawberry and have discovered the finest. After this, I want to be known as "Raspberry Pratt" because I have discovered and perfected the best raspberry ever grown. It is a giant, as sweet as honey, and as delicate in flavor as a maiden's kiss. It is as big as the end of a man's thumb and fingers, and a man's great toe, if his toe is not too large. It is not one of your coarse, tasteless things that grow on stunted vines among choking weeds. The berry is of fine texture, remarkably juicy, rich in color and keeping qualities, and a wonderful yielder. It has this beautiful name — **The "Herbert" Raspberry**. If you live near a large town, no crop grown will return more \$\$\$ and cents. It will average twice the yield that the strawberry will, and will sell for twice the amount. The raspberry has not sold for less than 10 cents per **pint basket** this season, at wholesale, in the Boston market. With a yield of 8,000 quarts, 16,000 pints per acre, such a crop is richer than a gold mine in the Klondike — and will not have any freeze in it either.

Remember you must live near a ready market in order to be able to sell in the afternoon what you pick in the forenoon. Then the money will roll in like the torrent of a Niagara and will not come drivelling in as it does from many crops. The **Herbert** will sell for the same price day in and day out, there will be no glut in the market as is so often the case with the strawberry, forcing the price down to the vanishing point and sending you home dead broke. Take the Herbert Raspberry to the market and you will go home with a pocketbook stuffed as full as a stuffed goose.

One acre of the **Herbert** will yield larger returns than one and a half acres of the best strawberry ever grown. The Herbert will stand the New England winter where the thermometer goes up to the sweating point and then **DOWN, DOWN** to the freezing point of Iceland.

I am living within eighty miles of eighty-seven thousand people. That is a market. Come and look at my five acre patch of the Herbert, then look at ten acres more added another year. Come when the berries are ripe and bring your vocabulary of exclamations. The Herbert will astonish you, but the money it will make will astonish you more and delight your wife. Forty years of strawberries have not made me rich, but the Herbert promises to do so. If you are a young man, set out an acre of the Herbert, keep your hoe busy, in two years marry the best girl you can tie up to, if you are worthy, and live off the constant inflow of

**MONEY FROM THE HERBERT RASPBERRY.**



## Pratt's Summer and Fall Catalogue, 1912

From Bulletin No. 56 by W. T. Macoun, horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, I take the following list of yields, which is the average for three years from 12 plants:

Herbert	-	-	-	-	-	36 lbs.	7 3-4 oz.
Turner	-	-	-	-	-	15 lbs.	13 oz.
Herstine	-	-	-	-	-	14 lbs.	4 oz.
Columbian	-	-	-	-	-	11 lbs.	9 1-4 oz.
Marlboro	-	-	-	-	-	7 lbs.	12 1-2 oz.
Loudon	-	-	-	-	-	7 lbs.	12 oz.
Shaffer	-	-	-	-	-	6 lbs.	10 1-2 oz.
King	-	-	-	-	-	5 lbs.	15 oz.
Golden Queen	-	-	-	-	-	4 lbs.	15 1-2 oz.

(Cuthbert has been a failure owing to winter injury to the canes.)

From this table we see the enormous superiority in yield of Herbert over all other varieties.

Prof. Bailey, one of the best authorities in the world, places the average crop of raspberries per acre at from 54 to 100 bushels. Estimating the average yield, as reported by 56 growers, Card found the average to be 69 bushels per acre. But at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1904, Herbert produced at the rate of 319 bushels 26 lbs. per acre, or nearly five times as much as the average. This is simply wonderful. Imagine a pile of raspberries twice as large as the average crop of potatoes coming off the same amount of ground.

The season of 1911 was one of the dryest we have had for years and yet all through the fruiting season the Herbert did not seem to be affected in the least, but gave a large crop of first-class fruit. My stock is absolutely pure. I got my original plants from headquarters in Canada.

**Price of plants, 50c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1000.**

Raspberries are a better paying crop than the strawberry.



**A Very Valuable New Red Raspberry. It is in a Class by Itself and no Fruit Grower Can Afford to be Without It. Our Plants are Pure Stock. Look Out For Substitutes of this Variety.**

Raspberries for four months! That's what you get when you plant St. Regis—the new ever-bearing variety. Moreover, they are not only raspberries, but raspberries of the very highest grade in size, in brilliant crimson color, in firmness, in flavor. The variety has been aptly termed "the early 'till late" variety, for it is the first red raspberry to give ripe fruit while it continues to produce berries without intermission until late in October.

St. Regis is of pure American blood and of ironclad hardihood, the canes enduring the severest cold uninjured and are wonderfully prolific. Its foliage never suffers by sunburn or scald; nor is its growth impaired by the heat and drought of summer. In addition to the bright crimson color and large size of the fruit, it is so firm and rich in sugar that it will stand shipping 200 miles, arriving at market in first-class order; and it can readily be kept in perfect condition for several days after being gathered. **\$1.00 dozen, \$5 per 100.**

**BEST TIME TO SET RASPBERRY PLANTS IS THE LAST OF OCTOBER**